

## DISH RAG TOOK BIG STICK'S JOB, COLONEL SAYS

### T. R., Attacking "Too Proud" Policy, Stirs Louisville

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—Theodore Roosevelt launched the grand Republican drive in the Southwest against Woodrow Wilson here to-night. He attacked the present Administration with typically vigorous Rooseveltian blows.

"Instead of speaking softly and carrying a big stick, President Wilson spoke bombastically and carried a dish rag," he said, clicking his teeth, to the delight of 3,000 Kentuckians in Phoenix Hill Park Hall.

"He said at Omaha the other day that he was willing to fight but was waiting for something which would put all the corpses of his blood into fighting shape," the Colonel shouted. "It would be interesting to know exactly what outrage on American citizens or on the rights of humanity anywhere would make him cross the line between being 'willing to fight' and 'too proud to fight.'"

"At the murder of 1,294 men, women and children on the Lusitania," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "his corpses did not shout; they did not even whisper. Apparently, all they did was to suggest to him that it was a happy occasion for his classic remark about being 'too proud to fight.'"

Wilson Words His Text

In these last four words the Colonel found the text for his appeal for Hughes had, to-day through 800 miles of Blue Grass country. Invariably he greeted the people of Kentucky as "men who are not too proud to fight."

Occasionally he shifted the emphasis from his familiar brand of Americanism to the Adams law, to Belgium or to the President's champions, such as Dr. Charles W. Eliot, formerly president of Harvard. Of Dr. Eliot the Colonel said to-night: "It would be unfair to China to compare Dr. Eliot with an old-school Chinese statesman."

He always reverted to his intense belief that the fibre of national character had become weakened under Mr. Wilson.

"By his substitution of words for deeds and his betrayal of his fine words by his deeds he has loosed the spring of American patriotism," the Colonel told his audience at Corbin, in the uplands, this afternoon. "Some of his words have eaten into the souls of our people with the acid of degradation."

"Against the man of mere eloquence the Republicans have put Mr. Hughes," the Colonel said, "the man whose rugged strength of character and intelligence give us a guarantee that every promise he makes, whether expressed or implied, will be made good by his actions."

Tonight Mr. Roosevelt spoke from the same stage where Mr. Hughes less than a week ago declared that the Lusitania would never have been sunk had Hughes, instead of Wilson, been President.

Expected to Swing Stick

"T. R." fighting the Democrats on a "too-proud-to-fight" platform in a state where fighting between certain families is a highly organized art, is expected to assist in swinging Kentucky from the doubtful to the safe for the Hughes column.

After his speech tonight the Colonel left immediately for Phoenix, Ariz., and Emporia, Kan., as the only stop on his route.

Friendly audiences of remarkable size, considering the heavy rain, greeted Colonel Roosevelt on his tour through central Kentucky to-day, before speeding to Louisville for his first big speech.

Not until dusk, as the train halted at Lexington, did a Wilson heckler provoke him to fire.

"Hooray for Wilson!" a man shouted repeatedly, ignoring the Colonel's gestures for silence.

"All right, if you're too proud to fight for your wife and children, then go and yell for Woodrow," the Colonel cried, and withdrew from the rear platform.

At Lebanon, half an hour later, the crowd made so much noise cheering Mr. Roosevelt he could not make himself heard.

Holiday for Kentuckians

At Cincinnati this morning the train, without making a stop at the station, veered through the railroad yards and started on a dash through the leading Valley, the Blue Grass region, and the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains. No President, no President-elect, no candidate for President had ever before travelled through this section of Kentucky, where isolated upland hives to bump for miles in desolate country over the rough trails to get in touch with community life.

For these people, the coming of Colonel Roosevelt was the occasion of a general holiday, with schools dismissed, stores closed, children allowed to be in their Sunday clothes, and the towns had instructed to blow as the train passed.

The political feelings of the people were expressed in the popular demonstrations, where a crowd of 500 greeted the train.

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## HUGHES BEATS WILSON IN PRINCETON VOTE

### Students' Straw Poll Gives 138 Majority to Republican

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 18.—A straw vote conducted by Princeton students to-day resulted in Mr. Hughes piling up a majority of 138 votes over President Wilson. More than 1,200 votes were cast, representing almost 75 per cent of the student enrollment.

Great interest has been shown by the undergraduates this fall in the outcome of the national election. Democratic and Republican clubs have been formed, and for several days campaigners had been over the campus lining up the men for to-day's straw vote.

Last spring a similar vote was held before the nominations were made and Princeton's ex-president received more votes than any other candidate, although the combined Republican votes cast at that time for Hughes and Roosevelt were greater than the Democratic total.

## MARION ODELL REALLY MARRIED

### Girl of 16 Tried to Elope with Another Man Last Year

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—John Redmond, after denouncing the British government of Ireland bitterly in the House of Commons to-day, demanded Home Rule without delay. He gave warning that the situation was full of danger and of menace to the highest interests of the empire. He urged the abolition of martial law and then added:

"Above all, let the government take courage in its own hands and trust the Irish people once and for all by putting the Home Rule act in operation and resolutely and on its own responsibility face any problem that might entail."

After a heated debate, in which Premier Asquith defended the administration of Irish affairs and promised a return to normal conditions as soon as the situation warranted, Mr. Redmond's motion was defeated by a vote of 303 to 106.

David Lloyd George, following a volley of bitter questions hurled at the Premier by Nationalist members, made a stirring plea to Britons and Irish, all to use their best efforts to bring the Irish, "this gallant and warlike people," back to British fealty. Presumably, he had declared that "stupidities, which at times looked like malignancy," had marked the early stages of recruiting in Ireland.

Before a House crowded to the doors, with Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Baron Charles Beresford, Baron Pirrie and Baron Stanbury, King George's private secretary, in the gallery, Mr. Redmond moved this resolution:

"That the system of government at present maintained in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles whereon the Allies are fighting in Europe, and is, or has been, mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the present state of feeling in that country."

Attacks Government Attitude

Mr. Redmond then launched into a heated attack on the government's attitude toward Ireland. The genuine enthusiasm shown at the beginning of the war, he said, was dying, and in its place had sprung up intense hatred. He demanded a reform in administration and the release of all unjustly imprisoned men, and that the government should make a complete survey of the situation.

Mr. Redmond in his speech reviewed the situation in detail. He said it was of Ireland and to a good understanding between Great Britain and Ireland, and full of menace to the highest interests of the empire at the present moment.

Seeks to Allay Feeling

"My object is to allay, not to inflame, feeling, and to show how it is possible to save the situation," he concluded. "Ireland and to make a complete survey of the situation."

"From the very first the efforts of the Nationalist leaders were thwarted by the government," he said. "I am amazed at the success which, under the circumstances, attended their efforts. Ireland had 157,000 men in the army, of whom 10,000 were Catholics, and 10,000 in the navy. Thirty thousand Nationalist volunteers had enlisted, and if it had not been for the trust of Ireland in the early days of the war, the number of volunteers would have been trebled."

The promise made by Premier Asquith as to the creation of an Irish army corps also had never been kept, he commented.

The final blow came in the formation of the coalition government, the speaker declared. From that day recruiting for the army had diminished and recruiting for the Sinn Feiners had increased. From that day things went from bad to worse, and finally came the rebellion.

Cites South Africa

"I am profoundly convinced that if the Irish had been dealt with in the spirit with which Premier Botha dealt with the rising in South Africa it would have meant the saving of the situation," Mr. Redmond went on. "Ireland was denounced because a couple of thousand men had attempted this mad rebellion—Ireland, which had not been trusted like South Africa; Ireland, which hadn't had ten years' experience with free institutions, like South Africa."

Mr. Redmond asked what was the purpose of the government in setting up a Unionist administration in Dublin and what they proposed to do. He said it was proposed to maintain martial law.

He said he would do everything possible to maintain the Irish situation, but he would not do it by using force. He said he would do it by using the Irish recruits enlisted in the United Kingdom should be sent to Irish regiments.

Must Change, He Says

"The whole situation can only be met by boldly grappling with the Irish situation," continued Mr. Redmond. "So long as the present state of government is maintained, the situation will be maintained."

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## 'FREE IRELAND NOW' REDMOND WARNS BRITAIN

### Amnesty for Rebels and Martial Law's End Demanded

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## ASQUITH AND AIDS MEET CHALLENGE

### Commons Defeats Resolution—Premier Hopes for Early Settlement

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## POLICEMAN THINKS SEA FLARE IS U-BOAT

### Hears Blast and Sees Light off Coney Island

Mounted Patrolman William Major was on duty at Ocean Parkway, Coney Island, at 1 o'clock this morning looking seaward, when he heard an explosion from a point several miles offshore.

The blast was followed by a burst of flame. The fire, which seemed to be burning on a vessel of some kind, burned for thirty minutes.

As near as the policeman could judge the craft must have been several miles off Seabright, N. J. He communicated with Lieutenant Thurston, at the Coney Island station, who, in turn, called up the wireless station at Sea Gate and the police of Richmond. Neither had received a report of a boat in distress.

Messages were sent to points in New Jersey, however, as it was feared by the Coney Island police another U-boat might be operating in American waters.

## AUSTRIAN PRINCESS BRIDE OF APOTHECARY

### Marie Therese of Hohenlohe Wedded to Soldier She Nursed

London, Oct. 18.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" announces the marriage of Princess Marie Therese of Hohenlohe to Otto Kohleisen, of Innsbruck, an apothecary and a descendant of a humble Austrian family. The princess nursed Kohleisen while he was in a hospital suffering from illness contracted on the battlefield.

The Austrian Princess Marie Therese is twenty-one years old. She is the eldest daughter of Prince Max of Hohenlohe and Carnarvon, Countess of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg. The house of Hohenlohe is one of the oldest and most powerful in the Central Empires.

## BERLIN WILL STOP USE OF TAXIS TO THEATRES

### Autos Too Scarce for Pleasure Trips, Officials Decide

Berlin, Oct. 18.—Use of taxicabs will be forbidden in the near future for trips to and from theatres, concert halls and other places of amusement. The taxicabs thus freed, it is hoped, will be available to serve a more important purpose.

At the beginning of the war there were 2,600 automobile taxicabs running in Berlin. The number has been reduced to 800, and during theatre performances there has hardly ever been a taxicab to be had.

Even the taxicab stands at the railway stations were empty. The new regulations are expected to help solve the distressing question of automobile scarcity.

## POLICEMAN RESCUES MAN ON HIGH LEDGE

### Thousands Cheer Hears as He Risks Own Life

Patrolman Patrick Hearn, of the East Twenty-second Street station, qualified for a hero medal yesterday when he crawled along a ledge outside the third story window at 324 East Twenty-first Street and carried safely a man who had been trapped in the burning building.

The man saved was Louis Schmidt, a stationary fireman. He had been badly burned before the policeman reached him.

Several thousand persons witnessed the rescue and cheered Hearn while he was doing his life-and-death balancing act.

## BIG PINOCHLE HAND KILLS PLAYER, AGED 80

### Octogenarian, Visiting a Sick Friend, Dies Suddenly

John Hawkes, eighty years old, of New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday called on Emerson Cornell, an invalid friend, and started to play pinochle with him and his wife. After a run of hard luck Hawkes was dealt a hand with which he could "meld" heavily.

The lucky hand apparently was too much for him. Without a word he toppled over on the table dead, still clutching the winning cards.

## LUSITANIA NOTE SECRET TILL ELECTION

### Lansing Will Not Permit Berlin Reply To Be Vote Issue

Washington, Oct. 18.—Reluctant to make a political issue of the final settlement of the Lusitania case, the State Department has decided, it was learned to-day, to postpone publication of the "substantially satisfactory" German memorandum of February 16 until after election. Germany's offer of settlement has not been formally accepted, it was declared, and probably no action will be taken on it until the department is ready to make it public.

Count von Bernstorff's memorandum, refusing an explicit disavowal because the German government had already officially recognized and defended the sinking of the Lusitania, offered instead to "recognize liability" for indemnity. This "form of words" appeared to officials as substantially equivalent to a disavowal. In admitting liability, it was believed, Germany acknowledged the illegality of the act.

Too Serious for Politics

The present attitude of this government was outlined to-day by a high official of the Administration. He said there was a desire in certain quarters to drag the German memorandum out and make a political issue of it, but that it was too serious to be dealt with in that way. For this reason the Administration prefers to postpone action until after election, when the country can judge it on its merits.

Another consideration is that the amount of indemnity which this government is to get from Germany has not been definitely fixed. It is reported on good authority that \$5,000 for each of the 115 Americans lost on the Lusitania is the amount tentatively agreed on, a total of \$575,000. Added to this will be like sums for American lost on the Alabama, Arabic, Sussex and other torpedoed vessels.

The settlement of the Ancona case with Austria is likewise hanging fire and may be taken up after election. The Austrian disavowal is considered satisfactory.

Count von Bernstorff's memorandum of February 16 was about to be accepted formally and the Lusitania case closed when the publication of Germany's warning that armed merchantmen would be attacked without warning caused the State Department to hesitate. It was declared that this new attitude of Germany's had nullified or at least modified the assurances that "liners" would not be attacked illegally. These assurances were part of the Lusitania settlement.

Believe Germany Sincere

Before an agreement could be reached on this point, the Sussex was torpedoed and the Lusitania case immediately dropped. After the new assurances given by Germany in the Sussex case, the State Department delayed settling the Lusitania affair until it was seen whether Germany purposed to carry out at least the spirit of the assurances.

Officials believe now that Germany's sincerity has been demonstrated. But for the impending election and the fear of making the publication of Germany's warning that armed merchantmen would be attacked without warning cause the State Department to hesitate. It was declared that this new attitude of Germany's had nullified or at least modified the assurances that "liners" would not be attacked illegally. These assurances were part of the Lusitania settlement.

## WILSON CHEERED ON CHICAGO TRIP

### Handshakers Tear Skin off President's Finger; He Uses Left Hand

On board President Wilson's special train, Syracuse, Oct. 18.—President Wilson is shaking hands to-night with his left hand. His other hand has been shaken so vigorously at Albany that the skin was torn off one of his fingers, and for several minutes he stood with a stained handkerchief around the wounded member while he continued to hold his reception on the rear platform.

"It good red blood, anyway," called out one man.

After leaving Albany Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, brushed the finger and the right arm received a rest during the greetings that followed.

At every stop on his third campaign of the West the President has been greeted with enthusiastic receptions and popular demonstrations. Besides doing all the handshaking and other things to which a candidate is heir, he will attend a great women's "Peace" mass meeting and a convention of naturalized Americans in Chicago, where he is due to-morrow.

In Republican Country

Since leaving New York on his car attached to one of the New York Central regular trains, the President has been travelling through rock-ribbed Republican country. There have been large and more demonstrative than on former trips. Democratic observers see in this a sign not only of Mr. Wilson's popularity, but of growing public interest in the campaign. There are more voters among the curious.

At Poughkeepsie nearly three thousand were at the station. In response to cries of "Speech! Speech!" at Albany, the President said:

"I am a very poor hand, my friends, at commending myself. You all know exactly what has been done by the present Administration, and you know just as well as I do how to judge it. So I am perfectly content to leave myself in the hands of the jury."

Railway Men Cheer Wilson

This was met with cries of "Four years more for Wilson!" and "Hurrah for Eight-Hour Wilson!" led by railway trainmen, who formed a large part of the audience and stuck up their hands for the President to shake. When the President's train went through the yards of West Albany whistles of scores of freight engines were tied down in his honor, while train crews and shop men lined the tracks and waved their hats.

Schenectady was reached just as the

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## U-BOAT VICTIMS LEFT TO PERISH IN COLD

### Norwegian Crews Freeze in Open Life Dories

London, Oct. 18.—Crews of certain Norwegian vessels, torpedoed by German submarines, were placed in small boats and endured dreadful sufferings before reaching land, says a Bergen dispatch to the Copenhagen "Politiken." Four men were frozen to death, the report adds, and a Norwegian mate died on his arrival at Alexandrovsk, near Archangel.

## G. E. BLAKESLEE DIES, MARTYR TO BAD ROADS

### Appendicitis Fatal to Father of Jersey's Egan Bill

George E. Blakeslee, father of the \$7,000,000 Egan good roads bill in New Jersey, was stricken with appendicitis while arguing for good roads at a luncheon at the Automobile Club of America, on Tuesday. The attack was aggravated when he accompanied his guests over the bad roads between Rahway and Metuchen, as an object lesson to impress the need of improvement, and he died at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, early yesterday.

Mr. Blakeslee had been scheduled to speak for the Egan bill every night between now and Election Day. He was a former president of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club and chairman of the Egan Good Roads Committee.

## \$30,000,000 SWINDLER CAPTURED IN PARIS

### Rochette, 8 Years a Fugitive, Had Returned and Enlisted

Paris, Oct. 18.—Henri Rochette, who started life as a café waiter and developed a streak of financial genius which made him one of the most talked of men in France—first, as a money power and then, when the country awoke to the truth, as a \$30,000,000 swindler—is once more in the hands of the police.

The search for Rochette, after eight years, ended where it started, in Paris. Once before the police of Paris had their hands on the promoter. Influence brought to bear by M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, resulted in delays which saved Rochette from punishment. The shooting of Gaston Calmette, editor of "Figaro," by M. Caillaux was a direct result of the printing of charges that the Minister of Finance had exerted himself in Rochette's behalf.

Rochette fled to Mexico. There for a time he enjoyed high favor, but again, hearing that Madero planned to give him up to the French authorities, he was forced to take flight. Returning to France at the outbreak of the war, he had enlisted in the army.

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## Kipling Paints Battle Off Jutland; Praises Destroyers' Exploits

### Three Warships Challenge Whole Enemy Battle Fleet, Writes English Author, Describing "Inferno with Darkness of Night."

By RUDYARD KIPLING

(Copyright, 1916, in the United States, by Rudyard Kipling.)  
[By Cable to The Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 18.

THE DESTROYERS AT JUTLAND

Have you news of my boy Jack?  
Not this tide.  
When'd you think that he'll come back?  
Not with this wind blowing and this tide.  
Has any one else had word of him?  
Not this tide,  
For what is sunk will hardly swim—  
Not with this wind blowing and this tide.  
Oh, dear! What comfort can I find?  
None this tide—nor any tide.  
Except he didn't shame his kind,  
Not even with that wind blowing and that tide.  
Then hold your head up all the more,  
This tide and every tide,  
Because he was the son you bore  
And gave to that wind blowing and that tide.

There was much destroyer work in the battle of Jutland. The actual battle area may not have been more than 20,000 square miles, but the incidental patrols from first to last must have covered many times that area. Doubtless the next generation will comb out every detail of it.

All we need to remember is that there were many squadrons of battleships and cruisers engaged over the face of the North Sea and that they were accompanied in their dread comings and goings by multitudes of destroyers, who attacked the enemy both by day and by night from the afternoon of May 31 to the morning of June 1, 1916.

We are too close to the gigantic canvas to take in the meaning of the picture. Our children, stepping backward through the years, may get our perspective and proportions.

To recapitulate what every one knows. The German fleet came out of its North Sea ports, its scouting ships ahead, then destroyers, cruisers and battle-cruisers and at last the main battle fleet in the rear. It moved north on a course parallel with the coast of Stolen Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland.

Fleets Already Out, Feeling for Enemy

Our fleets were already out, the main battle fleet, of Admiral Jellicoe, speeding down from the north, and our battle-cruiser fleet, under Admiral Beatty, feeling for the enemy. Our

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## KING'S TROOPS CHECK FURIOUS MOB IN ATHENS

### Crowd May Break Loose Any Moment, Allies Fear

Athens, Oct. 18.—The tension of the situation in Athens has not diminished. Serious clashes between the French marines and hostile mobs were narrowly averted to-day, and threaten to break out at any moment. Although King Constantine has given orders that anti-Entente demonstrations must cease, the people are so wrought up over the presence of Allied forces that they can hardly be restrained.

Greek troops had to be called out last night to prevent clashes between the French marines and the people. A French patrol had arrested at the point of the bayonet seven youths who were hooting the Entente powers.

A huge crowd gathered to react to them. Greek troops arrived just in time and dispersed the crowd. Greek patrols were immediately placed in threatened districts to control any attempts at anti-Entente manifestations.

May Withdraw Troops

It is thought possible that, as a result of the British Minister's audience with King Constantine, the French troops may be withdrawn on a pledge that the Greeks maintain order. The French admiral in command had a conference with the Premier this morning, the outcome of which is not known.

Three hundred French marines were transferred yesterday from the Municipal Theatre to the Zappeion Exposition Building, within 400 yards of the King's palace. They marched through the streets with bayonets fixed and trumpets blowing, accompanied by moving picture apparatus and a secret police. The front of the larger palace structure is occupied by Prince Andrew and Princess Alice.

Midway on their march the French contingent met three companies of sailors from the former Greek fleet, who have now been formed into infantry organizations. Their trumpets were also sounding, and they made quite as impressive an appearance as the French. When the squads met the Greeks turned down another street, leaving the Stadium street to the French.

Expect no More Landings

The Greek government yesterday gave out the following communication: "The chief of the Allied naval forces has advised the government that for reasons of security (Entente) Allied troops have been obliged to proceed with measures for the control of all the police of the state, for which detachments have been disembarked at Athens and at Piræus, for control of the police and as a protective measure."

The Greek government further states that there is no evidence at present of any wider extension of the landing of Entente Allied troops.

The action of King Constantine yesterday morning in dismissing all guards during his address to the Greek sailors and in riding alone and unprotected through the crowd pressing about him and touching the sovereign and his horse appeared to inspire the almost fanatical devotion of the populace.

In addition to this, the events of yesterday morning, including the seizure of the last three Greek battleships, which is not yet known generally, presage possibilities of trouble.

## Greek King's Hostility Imperils Allied Army

Paris, Oct. 18.—Every act of Vice-Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Allied fleet in Greek waters, respecting control of the Greek administration, has been by direction of the Allied governments, it is explained here, with the sole object of safeguarding the communications of the Entente armies on the Macedonian front. According to the view expressed here, the safety of the Entente armies, now fully occupied in the campaign against the Bulgarians, has been imperilled by what are regarded as the pro-German leanings of the King, the Cabinet and the commanders of the army and navy.

Certainly the Allies will not permit their left flank to be menaced in this fashion, but they have not yet decided to deal summarily with the monarch, and hope was expressed in some quarters to-night that such steps could be avoided. The Greek monarch's name

## Paying the Butcher's Bill

### What has the Great War cost in human life? Do you know that there has already been killed a number of men equal to the whole population of one of the nations engaged in it?

Frank H. Simonds has studied and analyzed the casualty lists of the fighting powers. In Sunday's Tribune he gives figures which he believes to be as nearly accurate as can be obtained at the present time. They foreshadow, Mr. Simonds says, the end of the war, and tell plainly which of the contestants must first succumb to the terrific wastage of men.

You will want to read this authoritative article. But you may not be able to unless you remind your news-dealer to-day. Sunday Tribunes certainly sell out early.

## The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:  
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